

L.T. - SUNOCO. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1941

(LAKE PLACID)

GOOD EVENING EVERYBODY:

Some interesting news from Russia tonight. The Soviet armies have fought their way back into the Crimea. The Moscow radio sent out a special communique today saying that they had launched an attack across the Kerchensky straits, which separate the Crimea from the Caucasus shore, have captured the town of Kerch, and they hope they are in a fair way to cleaning the Nazis out of the entire Crimean peninsula.

Furthermore they have forged ahead seventy miles from the Straits, recapturing the Black Sea port of Feodosiya, and are now only a hundred miles from Sevastopol. The communique continues to report that the Nazis are retreating in both sectors and are being pursued.

There was a cheering spectacle on the Island of Luzon today. An American reporter was driving through the central sector of the war area north of Manila. Heavy fighting was going on all around him. And every town he passed there were air raid warnings. Then high overhead the people saw a squadron of planes. Everybody thought they were Japanese aircraft, and everybody rushed for cover. The planes came circling down lower and lower as the terrified people crouched in their meagre shelters.

Then somebody gave a great shout "American planes!" And so they were. Instead of the hateful symbol of the Rising Sun, those aircraft carried the insignia of the United States Army.

They were evidently the reinforcement promised by President Roosevelt. Then everybody ran into the street and the cheer that could be heard was louder than the rear of the planes' motors.

A report from Manila brings word that our

soldiers and the Filipinos fought off two strong attacks by Japanese artillery, tanks and infantry, some sixty miles north of Manila. This morning's communique reported also that in the south the Japanese have made no important progress since they tried to get into Batangas Province. In fact they were hurled back.

The morning communique ^{South Philippines} included a radio report by General MacArthur. In it he described the bombardment of Manila after its defense against air raids had been removed. The enemy, he said, mercilessly bombed the open city, using huge bombers and inflicting severe damage on all types of civil installations, churches, the Cathedral, hospitals, convents, private dwellings.

He added:- "It is noticeable that before Manila was declared an open city, and before our anti-aircraft defense evacuated, the enemy had abstained from bombing anything except military installations. Therefore, his present actions can

only be deemed deliberately violative of all the civilized process of international law." Then General MacArthur concluded with the words:- "At the proper time I bespeak due retaliatory measures."

Here's a late Navy communique. It says that in the Far East submarine operations against surface enemy craft are continuing.

In the Central Pacific, the situation with respect to Midway Island remains unchanged. There have been no further attacks since last reported.

ESPIONAGE

You may recall that a couple of week ago Secretary of the Navy Knox, in talking about the Japanese sneak punch at Pearl Harbor, said it had been aided by the most effective fifth column work since the Nazis pounced on Norway. But, he didn't tell us any details about it. However, Wallace Carroll, manager of the London Bureau of the United Press, was at Honolulu shortly after the Pearl Harbor affair. And today we have Carroll's account of how effective was that fifth column work in Hawaii. He has been given permission by the United States and Navy to tell the story.

Correspondent Carroll says it had been patiently organized over many years. The full story can't be told even now -- not until official inquiries have done their job.

But Carroll of the United Press did learn that, for one thing, the Japanese workers on the sugar plantations had cut great big arrows in the can pointing to military objectives. Arrows that were

easily visible from planes even at high altitudes. Carroll also learned that a certain Japanese business man had been a frequent visitor at Uncle Sam's Army Post, Scofield Barracks, for twenty years. After the raid, this particular Jap was arrested, charged with having operated a short wave transmitter during the Pearl Harbor attack. Then agains Japanese vegetable dealers used to deliver produce to Uncle Sam's warships. And they we are told, learned intimate details about the movements of our fleet. The question naturally arises, why were they given the chance; But we are not given the answer.

Correspondent Carroll adds that we should not suspect all the Japanese in Honolulu and that most of them behaved okay, but enough of them were spies to help make the surprise attack the success that it was.

We are told that on the week-end of the attack, the Dawn Patrol went out on its regular survey as usual. And, it returned and reported

nothing unusual. But the Japanese bombing squadrons struck shortly after the Dawn Patrol came in. The Japanese knew precisely when to attack, and just where their objectives were. It was noticeable that the only hangars bombed were those crowded with planes. The empty hangars were left untouched!

Some of the Japanese aviators who were shot down wore the rings of Honolulu High Schools and - this is interesting -- of Oregon State University. Several of the agents who were caught during and after the raid were business ^{men} and favorably known and trusted in Honolulu for years.

The Japanese on the islands form a considerable block of voters, as a number of them were born there. In fact they today outnumber both Hawaiians and white Americans. The consequence was that the politicians favored them, and the Japanese had even wormed their way into the police department, had become road supervisors, sanitary inspectors and held other minor government jobs. Many of them had

jobs in the post office and telephone service, as well as with the electric and gas companies. So no wonder they could slip a fast one over on us. The old American residents of the islands, adds Carroll, even Army and Navy Officers, refused to doubt the loyalty of the Japanese -Americsn. Army and Navy officers had had Japanese for servants in their Hawaii homes, and have them even to this day.

Altogether, there were three Japanese espionage organizations at work in the islands. We hear, one was a general spy and sabotage network under the command of the Japanese Consul-Gejeral. The Japanese army intelligence also had agents, mostly proprietors of small stores and restaurants. The most formidable of all was the Japanese Naval Intelligence, which employed fishermen, seamen, who knew the waters and coasts around the islands, servants in private families, hotel proprietors, vegetable dealers.

Wallace Carroll also reports that the American residents in Hawaii are reluctant to see the enforcement of proper measures for curbing that Fifth Column. They say it's impossible to deal with a fifth column to which any number of a hundred thousand people might belong.

Carroll points out -- just to show how tough it is to deal with such a problem -- he points out that the British government had either interned or restricted the activities of at least a hundred thousand enemy aliens in Nineteen Forty, and that the Soviet Government had transported six hundred thousand Volga Germans to a place where they could do no harm.

ROOSEVELT

All previous plans for the production of war material have been scrapped. That's what President Roosevelt told his press conference today. They have been scrapped in favor of new plans on a scale that will baffle the imagination. Previous plans, says the President, were discarded on the night of December Seventh, when the Japanese attacked Hawaii. That evening he re-examined the existing program and decided it was too small. It called for the spending of only about twenty-seven percent of our national income for war stuff. But the President hopes to gear us up to the point where by Nineteen Forty-Three, fifty percent of our national income will be spent for the war. And, he estimates that national income at one hundred billions. Therefore, for the fiscal year Nineteen Forty Three, which begins next July First, fifty billions will go for war and defense.

WOMEN

Uncle Sam's army is to have a women's auxiliary. War Secretary Stimson has asked Congress for a law to make it possible, and Congresswoman Edith Nurse Rogers of Massachusetts has drafted the bill. She had already submitted a bill earlier, but that one put a limit of twenty-five thousand on the number of women in the corps. Secretary Stimson said the number of women enlisted ought to depend upon military requirements, and we can't determine what it should be at the present time. Therefore, no limit.

Secretary Stimson adds the information that it isn't because of any shortage of man power, but because there are certain jobs in corps area service, also in the aircraft warning service, for which women are actually better fitted than men. The Women's Auxiliary will go by the name of W.A.A.C. WAAC, as they are known in England.

Meanwhile Secretary of the Navy Knox has asked Congress to allow him to enlist six thousand

World War Veterans and men over thirty for the
Marine Corps. These veterans would serve as guards
at naval establishments, thus relieving younger
Leathernecks for combat service.

GUNFIRE

And here's a word of reassurance that I am including at the request of Mayor LaGuardia as director of National Defense. It's particularly for listeners in the New York area. If you hear gun fire a few moments from now, don't be alarmed. The sound of heavy gunfire in the New York area will not mean an enemy air raid. The Army forts nearby are going to test their installations of coast artillery. So there will be constant firing between the hours of seven and nine o'clock this evening.

CHURCHILL

The tide has turned against the Germans. So declared Prime Minister Winston Churchill today. In his speech to the parliament of the Dominion of Canada. And that sentence about the turn of the tide sounded even more spectacularly optimistic than what he had told the Congress of the United States. At Washington he ~~had~~ declared that it would be Nineteen Forty-Three before we could achieve military equality with the Japanese and the Germans.

A huge multitude lined the streets of Ottawa outside the House of Commons to cheer Churchill -- who entered the chamber escorted by Prime Minister Mackenzie King -- through a small door behind the speaker's chair. As it was not a formal meeting of parliament, the speaker did not wear his robes, but everybody inside the crowded chamber gave Churchill a cheer that shook the building.

After that optimistic sentence about the tide turning, Churchill warned the Canadian people that tough, dark days are still ahead. In a few

months, when the season for the invasion of Britain returns, he said that the Canadian Army -- which is overseas -- may be engaged in one of the most frightful battles the world has ever seen. Later he added that in all probability the war will not be ended until Canadian troops as well as others who are against the Axis, come to grips with the Germans just as the Canadians in the first world war did at the Somme and at Vimy Ridge.

"We leaned over backward so far trying to avoid it as to be almost destroyed by it when it broke upon us," he said.

Speaking of his visit to the United States, Churchill remarked to the Canadians: "I spent a week with the President of the United States, that great man whom destiny has marked for this act of human fortune."

"There will be no half measures. No compromise or parley. Hitler and his Nazi gang have sown the wind. Let them reap the whirlwind," declaimed the

fiery Churchill.

He went on to explain the war will fall into three phases. The first one, he said, is now beginning. The period of consolidation, which will be a time of heavy fighting, while the forces of the Allies are being strengthened and reorganized. The second phase, may be called the phase of liberation. That will be the period during which lost territory will be recovered. It to include a revolt of the conquered peoples at the moment that the liberated armies appear in strength within their boundaries. The third and final phase, he added, will be the assault upon the homeland of the Axis powers, both Germany and Japan.

Men from all parts of the British Empire are being trained with the large scale training facilities that the United States has placed at the disposal of the British. This, he declared, will provide us in Nineteen Forty-Two ~~wikw~~ and Nineteen Forty-Three with the highest class of trained ^{air} men in the numbers

necessary to man the enormous flow of aircraft which factories of the British Empire and the United States are and will be producing.

At one point, Churchill spoke in French, addressing himself directly to the French speaking peoples in Canada. And he spoke with acid scorn of ~~the~~ the Vichy government of France.

He said further:- "As I speak this afternoon, an important battle has been fought in Libya. All this fighting proves that when our men have weapons and support in the art, they are more than a match for the Nazi hordes." Those were his words.

All in all it was a rousing Churchill speech - Winston Churchill at his most stirring best.

Tonight he is on his way back to the United States to resume his conference with President Roosevelt.

LINDBERGH

Uncle Sam received a letter today offering the services of the writer in any capacity in the Army Air Corps and that writer was, the former Colonel Charles Lindbergh. And, it looks as though the Lone Eagle might be accepted.

It was only a few months ago -- last April -- that he resigned his commission as a reserve officer in the Air Corps. Now, in order to rejoin he'll have to file a formal application, take the regular physical examination, and so on. Go through the usual routine, War Department officials intimated that he no doubt will be given a commission, but probably not with the rank of colonel that he formerly held. That was given to him more as an honor. Lindy's action was greeted with distinct smiles of welcome at the War Office. It was in a letter to Lieutenant General Henry Arnold that Lindbergh offered to join up. General Hap Arnold, Deputy Chief of Staff for Air tells us that his letter expresses his deep desire to help the country

along the lines for which he trained himself for many years. The Lone Eagle's action, continued General Arnold, indicates a definite change from his isolationist stand. He probably will be assigned to some special job. The Lone Eagle is now thirty-nine years old, and that may be considered too much for actual combat flying; even as squadron or wing commander.

Now Hugh James.